

"The Land We Love"

Is the name of a Monthly, devoted to Literature, Agriculture, &c., and comprising reports of battles and incidents of the war...

The Unionville Times

We were truly delighted to see the familiar face of this sterling old friend in our sanctum, as it rises from the debris with a clean and handsome face...

Fenianism.

It will be seen that the Fenians, if they do nothing more, have very well succeeded in sending a panic throughout Canada. In fact they have proved themselves a brotherhood that demands some attention from the world...

The Courts.

We see in all the neighboring districts and in the entire State that "the court of Common Pleas" is being and has been held. This is the best symptom of the promised return of civil liberty and civil law...

The Court of Common Pleas for Union District, commenced its session on the 5th inst., Judge GLOVER presiding. The Times says his Honor addressed the Court. He said:

"The civil law must be paramount before you can confidently indulge the hope of perfect security. The judicial power to relieve against arbitrary and unjust imprisonment will necessarily be paralyzed during the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and how can justice freely run her course while her limbs are fettered by martial law—the fluctuating law of war."

The Court of General Sessions for Anderson District met on Monday, the 12th inst., Hon. F. J. MOSES presiding. The Intelligencer says: "Considerable business has been disposed of, and the dockets fast being cleared."

The Court of Common Pleas for Edgefield District commenced its session on Monday, the 5th inst., Judge DAWKINS presiding. The Advertiser says:

"Judge Dawkins evinced great energy in pressing to conclusion all business, which under existing circumstances could be concluded. The most important cases disposed of were the State vs. Padgett, for the killing of Boulwan, and the same against Green for the killing of Barter. Padgett was acquitted. Green was found guilty of manslaughter."

"His Honor, Judge Moses," says the Cheraw Advertiser, "appeared on the first Monday at Chesterfield, and the Court organized. The petit-jurors were dismissed without having tried a case."

The Court of Common Pleas for this District, says the Newberry Herald of the 14th inst., will sit on next Monday. Judge Aldrich is expected to preside.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Fenian excitement in Canada, to latest dates, was unabated.

The London Times says it is not surprised at the rumor that Earle Russel asks the Queen to be relieved of his duties.

Latest accounts from Europe say Fenian affairs are unchanged, arrests are plentiful in all directions—arms and ammunition seized.

The Irish question is to be discussed in the House of Lords. Earle Grey gave notice that he would move an early consideration of it.

The steamship San Jacinto was burned at her dock on the 19th inst., and cargo of 500 bales of cotton.

A Chicago paper says the business men of that city are feeling quite blue over the conflict of trade and the prospects of the coming spring. With scarcely an exception none have made expenses during the winter.

The Mexican "Times," of the 27th of January, says that fresh foreign troops are daily arriving in Mexico.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that persons who served in the rebel army forfeited all rights to pensions and bounty lands.

It is rumored in Washington that Mr. Bancroft is to be the next Secretary of State.

The Texas State Convention numbers some twenty-five delegates who are extreme Radical, negro suffrage, ultra-proscriptive men, out-herding Sumner and Stanton.

Colonel Wm. P. Thomson, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, Louisville, Kentucky, has been indicted by the grand jury for obstructing the course of public justice. His whole course has been marked by fanaticism amounting almost to insanity.

A New Orleans paper states that B. F. Butler has paid to Smith Bros., of that city, the \$80,000 in gold which they alleged he abstracted from their vaults, together with interest, all costs and sheriff's charges, making an aggregate of over \$150,000.

Five hundred bales of cotton, lying on the wharves at Apalachicola, were destroyed by fire on the 16th ult., supposed to have been caused by sparks from a steamer leaving the wharf.

A Joint Resolution on Congressional Representation.

Mr. Wilson offered the following (which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction) Joint Resolution, on the 5th, to provide for the representation in Congress of the States lately in rebellion, and for the resumption of the practical relations of the said States to the United States:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That either of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas or Texas, shall be entitled to representation in Congress and to resume complete practical relations with the United States whenever the said State, by its Legislature, shall formally adopt the following irrevocable fundamental conditions, namely: That all laws, statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations heretofore in force, or held valid in the said State, whereby or wherein any inequality of civil rights or immunities among the inhabitants of the said State is recognized, authorized, or established, or maintained, by reason of, or founded upon any distinctions or differences of color, race or descent, or upon a previous condition or status of slavery or involuntary servitude, be declared absolutely null and void, and that it shall be forever unlawful to institute, make, ordain or establish in the said State, any law, statute, act, ordinance, rule or regulation, to enforce or to attempt to enforce the same; that there shall be no discrimination whatever in civil rights or immunities, among the inhabitants of the said State, on account of color, race or descent, or a previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude; but all the inhabitants, without regard to color, race or descent, or any previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, shall have the same right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence in all Courts and causes, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell and convey real and personal property, and to have the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the protection of person and property, and shall be subject to the same punishments and penalties, and to no other.

Third—That the right of voting for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, for Representatives to Congress and for the members of the State Legislature, shall be granted by the said State to the following classes of persons of African descent, viz: All males of the age of twenty-one years and upward who have been duly enrolled and mastered into service in the army and navy of the United States, who pay a tax on real or personal property, and all males of like age, who are able to read the Constitution of the United States and possess the qualifications required by the Constitution of the said State not inconsistent herewith.

Fourth—That no payment shall ever be demanded by the said State of the United States, nor be made by the said State, or by the United States, for, or on account of the emancipation of, any slave or slaves, or for, or on account of, any debt, contracted or incurred, in aid of the rebellion against the United States.

Section.—And be it further Resolved, That the proceedings of this joint resolution shall take effect so soon as either of the said States, for and by its Legislature, shall, by a solemn act, declare the assent of the said State to the fundamental conditions herein described—which conditions shall be in said Act declared forever irrevocable under any circumstances whatever.

MURDER.—On Thursday morning last, some negroes in a field in Lexington District, and not far from the Court House, hearing an unusual noise, together with the report of a pistol, repaired to the spot, and there discovered a dead body, which was afterwards identified by Mr. John Blair, of Frog Level, then on his way to Columbia, as that of Captain Chesley Herbert, of this District, a most estimable christian gentleman. The body was very much mutilated, apparently from blows inflicted with a club, while a ball fired at the back of the head had passed out near the upper lip. It appears that on Sunday night, the 4th, Captain H. had a horse stolen from him by a negro. On Monday he started in pursuit, and overtook the thief on Tuesday. On Thursday morning while on his way back with the negro, he was most foully murdered by him. The negro has been arrested and sent to Columbia for trial.—Newberry Herald.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 16, 1866.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart offered resolutions, declaring in favor of universal suffrage in return for universal amnesty, believing as negro suffrage seems to be the main impediment to Southern restoration, its adoption would insure the admission of the Southern representatives.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the Loan Bill, which gives the Secretary of the Treasury new powers in the management of the country's finances.

The Captain-General of Cuba, in an official communication, denounces as untrue the statement made by Senator Sumner, that freed persons from the South have been taken to Cuba and sold into slavery.

The Supreme Court has before it cases involving the constitutionality of Missouri's test oath.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16, 1866.

The Democratic State Convention has adopted Resolutions strongly endorsing the policy of the Administration, and denying the right of secession; also pledging the support of the Democracy of Indiana to President Johnson.

March 12.—In the Senate to-day, Senator Sherman presented a petition from a citizen of Columbia, S. C., asking indemnity for loss sustained by the destruction of his house. He read a letter from Gen. Sherman, alleging that Columbia was not fired by Federal authority, but by order of Gen. Wade Hampton. Gen. Sherman states that the town was on fire when he entered it. The petition was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Bill to admit Colorado was discussed. Mr. Sumner opposed it because the Constitution of Colorado contained no provision to allow negro suffrage.

Dispatches received here from Toronto say that the number of volunteers called for by the Government largely exceeds the demand. An official military order has been published denouncing the Fenian raid, and relying upon the success of the volunteers in case of an attack.

March 13.—The Senate has refused to pass the Bill for the admission of Colorado.

The House, by a vote of one hundred and nine against thirty nine, has passed the Senate Bill declaring all persons, white or black, born in the United States, to be citizens of the United States, and to protect them in their civil rights, and furnish means for vindication—nothing to be construed so as to affect the laws of any State concerning rights of suffrage.

March 14.—Some weeks ago a delegation from the British Provinces visited Washington with a view to continue the reciprocity trade between the United States and the British Provinces. A Bill for this purpose was reported to Congress. It has been discussed in the House for several days, and last night that body rejected it. The Foreign Tariff Act will now apply to the British Provinces.

March 15.—The Senate to-day passed the Bill fixing the peace establishment of the army. It provides for retaining a proportionate number of negro regiments.

In the Senate, Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the Joint Committee on Reconstruction ought to take the testimony of a reasonable number of persons whose names may be suggested by the Senators and Representatives from the Southern States. Mr. Grimes objected, and the resolution lies over under the rule.—Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1866.

The House has rejected the Bill for reciprocal tariff arrangements with the Canadas. The Bill as it was reported, was entirely unacceptable to the Colonial authorities, and would have come to naught had it been passed by Congress. It was exceedingly illiberal to the Colonies, but the House, under the influence of the protective high tariff interest, rendered it much more so by amendments, and caused its defeat. The termination of the Reciprocity Treaty will be disastrous to some American interests, and particularly the fisheries. \* \* \*

Several new projects are to be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction for restoring the eleven States to practical relations with the Union and admitting their Representatives. The conditions of restoration are to be accepted by the State Legislatures or Conventions, and made a part of their fundamental law. The conditions will not be more stringent than those the President has advised. This plan requires no Constitutional amendment. In fact the leading Republicans have given up all expectation of effecting anything by Constitutional amendment.

The rupture between the Conservative Republicans and the Radical destructives has become complete. It is likely to create new and important political combinations. The Democrats and Conservative Republicans will combine in Pennsylvania for certain, to overthrow the Stevens party, and will effect it. The Democratic party, of itself cannot carry any Northern State at present. The partizan Democracy cannot rise. Johnson does not intend to go over to it in any event, but will be willing to conciliate its support. Matters are thus working very well in Pennsylvania for the October election.

But the Conservative Republicans in Congress are gaining so much strength that they may be able, ere long, to command a majority in favor of the admission of Tennessee and Arkansas, at once, and the adoption of some measure which will bring in the other excluded States next December. LEO.

From New Orleans.

March 13.—Judge Kellogg, Collector of Customs in New Orleans, has received information that the Government authorities at Washington have dismissed all persons engaged in the seizure of property in the South claimed as belonging to the Confederate Government. All cotton now seized is to be held until a full examination can be had.—Courier.

The New York Sun notes that last week the decline in wholesale prices was greater than in any week since the present downward movement commenced, and says:

"Standard domestic manufactures, in the dry goods market, receded in price about twenty per cent., and the average reduction in imported goods was probably not less than twenty five per cent. Even at these reduced rates the sales were very meagre, and it is quite probable that the decline will continue during the present week. In other branches of trade there has also been a material reduction in prices, although the percentage of decline has not been so uniform as in the dry goods market. It is evident that prices are now rapidly gravitating toward real values."

George A. Trenholm, late Secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States, has presented to Bishop Davis, of South Carolina, the handsome property known as the Orangeburg Seminary, for the purposes of a theological Seminary. The Revs. J. S. Hanckel and P. Trape, are as yet the only professors connected with the Seminary.

The Fenian Excitement.

MONTREAL, Friday, March 9.—The call for 10,000 men of the Canadian militia for active duty, made late on Wednesday evening, was enthusiastically responded to, and early on Thursday morning news was received from all parts of the country that their quotas were ready for active service at a moment's notice. There seems to be no doubt that three or four times the number could be had at a day's notice.

The whole volunteer force of this city paraded last evening. Strong guards were posted at all the armories, and patrols kept moving through the city all night.

Every preparation is being made to guard against any Fenian surprise.

TORONTO, C. W., March 9.—The response yesterday for volunteers from all parts of the country was very enthusiastic. A much larger number offered their services than was required.

The Globe of to-day has a report that the plot of the Fenians is for a body of them to cross into Canada to take part in the public processions on St. Patrick's Day, who will disturb the peace and distract attention, while armed Fenian bands will make raids on the border.

The crisis has arrived. All the Canadian militia are being enrolled, and it is expected they will be called out immediately.

Volunteers in companies and squads are rallying from all the back towns for the defence of the frontier.

Over 2,000 volunteers arrived here to-night, and were billeted on the citizens.

The people are fully aroused and no man shirks duty, though a few have been arrested through a misconception of the order calling them out.

All the railways on the line of the frontier are keeping engines fired up to run off trains. It is estimated that 30,000 troops are now armed and ready to march if invasion takes place.

The authorities are sanguine of their ability to drive back and defend their homes against any Fenian invader.

All the troops have been drilling since two o'clock this morning.

A full supply of ammunition has been issued to the troops, and the railway trains are made up and ready to move them at a moment's notice to any point of attack.

Many reports are current, and one pretty generally circulated is that Parliament will be called to assemble immediately, and that the writ of Habeas Corpus will be suspended and Martial Law proclaimed before the 17th of March.

The Government has taken possession of the Mutual Telegraph Line.

The Globe calls upon President Johnson to interfere. It says:

"The people of Canada are abundantly able to give the ruffians a warm reception, but it is a poor repayment to the Canadian Government for its action during the rebellion in the Southern States to be now compelled to spend money and blood in resisting outrages planned in the States of the neighboring Republic."

The city papers this morning contain two columns of special dispatches from all parts of Canada, giving news of military preparations, from which it appears that every town and city is turning out in full strength.

Troops were arriving all last night from the interior towns, and were billeted on the citizens. Ten of them were billeted upon alleged Head Center Murphy.

As fast as the troops arrive they are organized into battalions. They are to be drilled five hours per day.

Today there was a turn out, en masse, of the citizens, to make a demonstration of strength.

From the alacrity with which the call has been answered, it seems that annexation to the United States and all other differences of opinion succumb to the dangers of the hour.

The excitement is hourly increasing.

The troops are held in readiness for immediate embarkation.

Volunteers get 25 cents and rations per day. The Orange Watchman of to-day says that the Fenians of this city will walk on St. Patrick's day, armed with pikes and revolvers, and it calls upon the Mayor to prevent their walking.

It is believed the influence of peace loving Catholics will restrain the more violent men, and that the procession will be abandoned.

The Watchman also asserts that Bishop Lynch has declared his intention of leaving Canada to avoid the danger and responsibility of a battle which may occur on the Irish national day.

LATER ACCOUNTS.

TORONTO, March 9, P. M.—The excitement is unabated in the provinces. Troops are still pouring in from the rural districts by hundreds. The moment they arrive they are organized into companies and squads for drill.

So great has been the drain upon some of the large business houses in the city, that they have been compelled to suspend business during drill hours.

News from the frontier indicates no cause for the extraordinary movement, but the military authorities and the whole party approve the action of the Government in preparing for an emergency. Many assert that this hubbub is got up for political reasons to unite the opposition faction to a sense of their danger, so that the annexationists may be silenced, and confederation carried next month in Parliament. This alarm being sounded so soon after the meeting of the Governors in Montreal is significant, and the belief that the calling out of volunteers is for this purpose is hourly taking hold of the public mind.

Nothing definite is known as to the information in the possession of the Government which prompted this action, but the wildest surmises are still indulged.

The feeling throughout Western Canada runs very high, and shows a determination to oppose any enemy, from whatever quarter he may come.

It is believed that the regulars in Toronto, Hamilton and London are under orders, but no movements have yet taken place.

PROSPECTIVE SPECIE PAYMENTS.—The New York Tribune in commenting on the decline in the price of gold, says:

Give the Secretary ample power to fund his demand and short-time obligations, and we can move right on to specie payments. And then every green back and bank note will be worth its face in gold, and gold gambling will be one of the lost arts. And then our two hundred millions and over of specie will be currency; whereas, it now is not. Nobody will hoard gold for duties or for speculation, because there will be no motive to do so. Our banks must keep a tight rein on importation, so as not to be drained of their coin to pay balances against us in Europe.

ISSUES.—Many persons believe that every issue of Government notes increases the amount in circulation. This, however, is an erroneous impression, as the Treasury Department is steadily reducing instead of augmenting the issues. For every dollar printed there is an equal amount cancelled, either in fractional or other currency.

NEW CURRENCY.—We had the annual medium of pleasure of handling a ten and five dollar bill of the new issue by the State of South Carolina. The bills are beautifully executed, and are tinted with the national color for paper currency—green. We hope that the \$300,000 of the issue will afford the people of the State some relief in their present necessities. [Columbia Phoenix.]

They are having lively times in the Legislature of Tennessee. There is a radical majority, and the minority, as a last resort, are resigning in order to make a quorum and defeat the infamous franchise bill. Fifteen members had resigned up to Monday night, and no quorum could be had. The radicals are advocating the doctrine that the remaining members constitute a quorum, and they will probably go to work on that principle.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, March 12, 1866.

Cotton firm and advanced one cent; sales 1,800 bales at 41@42.

New York, March 13, 1866.

Cotton dull; declined one and two cents; sales 1,000 bales at 41. Gold 29 1/2.

New York, March 14, 1866.

Cotton steady; sales twenty-five hundred and forty one bales. Gold 30 1/2.

WILMINGTON, March 14, 1866.

Sale of a small lot Middling at 42 1/2 cents.

AUGUSTA, March 14, 1866.

Cotton—Very dull, and too little doing to give satisfactory quotations.

Gold—Dull and declining. Brokers buying at 130 and selling at 132.

New York, March 16, 1866.

Cotton is declining. Sales eight hundred bales at 41 cents.—Gold 30 1/2.

CHARLESTON, March 16, 1866.

Yesterday there was but little stock offering, and the operations of the day extended to about two hundred bales. We quote: Middling 37, Strict Middling 38, Good Middling 39@40.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by Rev. Whiteford Smith, D. D., MR. J. H. FANNIN, of Orangeburg, S. C., to MISS MARY A. WINGO, of Spartanburg, S. C.

Our congratulations and thanks to the parties for the very nice cake.

A New Enterprise.

I have been induced by expressions of interest and strong solicitations, to organize a BRASS BAND in our town. On investigation I find there are five performers capable of carrying the most difficult parts, and others of excellent talents who pledge their services. Assurances are that we can have a good Band in a very short time if the necessary amount is contributed. Prof. JAMES HENDERSON is interested in the enterprise, and I hope in a short time to procure the instruments and turn them over to the Professor, and obtain his services to organize and instruct. To organize a permanent Band, it is necessary for the instruments to belong to the Town, and in charge of the Council. Those interested in the success of the enterprise will call at my shop and subscribe. If \$150 are raised, the instruments will be purchased, and our town can soon boast of a good Brass Band. Some have already contributed very liberally. M. R. BECO.

SPARTANBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES are happy to announce that they have secured the services of

REV. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., long and favorably known to the citizens of South Carolina as the President of the Female College at Asheville, N. C. His great success there is a sufficient guarantee for his skillful management at Spartanburg.

THE NEXT SESSION will open MAY 9th, and continue 30 weeks. The President will be aided by an able Corps of Experienced Teachers.

All bills payable in advance, in specie or its equivalent in currency.

BOARD and TUITION per Session, \$150.00

TUITION to Day Scholars, . . . . . 40.00

MUSIC, including use of Instrument, 45.00

The other Ordinary Branches at the usual rates. Contingent Fee, \$2.00, and Washing 75 cents per dozen.

Each Boarder will furnish a Tea spoon, Drinking Cup, a Blanket, a pair of Sheets, a pair of Pillow-cases, her Toilet Soap and Towels. SIMPSON BOBB, President Board of Trustees.

March 22

Edgefield Advertiser, Darlington Southener, Columbia Phoenix and Charleston Weekly Record will please insert to amount of the \$4.00 and forward bills to this office.

MARCH 15TH, 1866!

TO THE CITIZENS OF SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.

R. W. WALKER OCCUPYING the Old Stand of KIRBY & WILSON, has on hand

A GOOD STOCK OF

SHOES, PRITSNS, JACONETS, CAMBRICS, KENTUCKY JEANS, SATINETS, CASSIMERES, NOTIONS, & C., GENTS AND BOYS WOOL AND FUR

HATS, COLLINS AXES,

and other items too tedious to mention. All of which will be sold at reduced prices for CASH, or any kind of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Please call and examine for yourselves. March 22

Dr. L. C. Kennedy

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Spartanburg.

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